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REMARKS

Claims 1-44 are pending in the application. All claims stand rejected. Claims 1-44 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Wilska in view of Takahara. Reconsideration and further consideration are respectfully requested.

Regarding Rejections Under Section 103

The rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are traversed. At issue remains the teachings of Takahara.

As claimed, the Applicants employ a power management circuit to lower the power consumption of a control processing circuit. The control processing circuit receives image data and generates display data based on the image data. The display data is provided to a matrix LCD by the control processing circuit for presenting an image. The image is illuminated by a light source after which the power management circuit lowers the power consumption of the control processing circuit until the next image from the control processing circuit is ready to be presented to the matrix display.

As further expressly recited, the power management circuit is arranged to receive control signals for lowering the power consumption, where the control signals result from signals from the control processing circuit that are initiated by the control processing circuit. Base Claims 1, 21, 30 and 35 have been amended to recite this limitation. Support for this amendment is found at least in FIG. 2C as well as on page 15, lines 11- 26 of the Specification as originally filed. In addition, Claim 44 has been amended to correct a typographical error. No new matter is introduced.

In contrast, in FIG. 22 of Takahara, a battery 222 provides power to the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223, the display device drive circuit 224 and the reproduction circuit 225. Electrical power to the light emitting tube 211 is provided by the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223. Video signals are provided to the display device 214 from display device drive circuit 224, which in turn receives signals from either the CCD sensor 221 or the reproduction circuit 225.

Takahara modulates the anode voltage to the light emitting tube 211 with a pulse signal, which cycles at 60 Hz to lower the power consumption of the light emitting tube 211, and where the pulse width is varied by manually rotating a variable resistor on the camera (Col. 31, lines 38-40). By varying the pulse width, the quantity of emitted light can be varied proportionately.

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Using a 50% pulse width, the power consumption of the light emitting tube is said to be reduced to 0.25 W. Adding in the power consumption of the LCD (0.1 W) brings the power to "slightly greater than 0.3 W. (Col. 31, l. 62.) Consequently, the power consumption is lowered when the pulse width is varied by manual user initiated external input.

Accordingly, Claims 1-44, as amended, are not obvious in view of Wilska and Takahara, since neither reference, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests a "power management circuit arranged for receiving control signals for lowering the power consumption, the control signals resulting from signals from the control processing circuit that are initiated by the control processing circuit", as recited in base Claims 1, 21, 30 and 35, as amended. Therefore, Claims 1-44, as amended, are now in condition for allowance. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

#### CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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